the casual Announcers and the News-readers of the Ail India Radio and Doordarshan that the Doordarshan Newsreaders, and Announcers are paid four times more than.their counterparts in the AU. India Radio;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring parity in the aforesaid fees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The programme/professional requirements of Announcers and Newsreaders being different in the two Media, the fee for the Casual Artists performing these functions in the two Media also vary.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey to' explore mineral deposits in Madhya Pradesh

*237. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey to explore mineral deposits from the commercial and industrial points of view is being carried out during the current year in 13 districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, which are the districts where the survey-has been conducted so far;

(c) by when the survey is likely to be completed; and

(d) to what extent tin and coal deposits have been found in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRl MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) to (d) In 1988-89, Geological Survey of India is carrying out survey to explore mineral potential ia-nine districts in Madhya Pradesh *viz.* Panna, Betul, Balaghat, Chattarpur, Damoh, Raigarh, Raipur, Bastar, and Khargone. Besides, the State Government is reported to be carrying out surveys through its Directorate of Geology and Mining in- 13- districts *viz.* Raipur, Durg, . Shahdol, _ Surguja, Bilaspur, Bastar, Datia, Shivpuri, Jhabua, Rewa, Damoh, Mandla and Balaghat.

Surveys relating to exploration for mineral deposits are a continuous process and could continue till the areas have been fully investigated for their mineral potential.

The total estimated deposits of tin and coal in Madhya Pradesh are 7866 tonnes and 29,876.82 million tonnes respectively.

Integrated pest management for cotton crop

*238. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop was conducted in the Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh participated by the Scientists from ICRISAT, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Central Plant Protection Training Institute (Government of India) Department of Agriculture and representatives of Farmers, Trade and Industry and a stiategy was evaluated in integrate pest mangement of cotton crop and the

use of certain chemicals were recommended for controlling cotton pests;

(b) if so, the details of such chemicals;

(c) whether the said chemicals are available in the country to meet the pest menace; and

(d) if not, whether Government would take immediate steps to import, on priority basis, the required quantities of the said chemicals and make those available to the cotton cultivators of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir, A workshop was conducted by the Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh at Ongole, Prakasam district on 28th and 29th April, 1988 to evolve future strategy of plant protection in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The question does not arise as no specific chemicals were recommended in this workshop.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The question does not arise. However, a number of chemicals are recommended for control of cotton pests, which are available in the country. In addition to overcome any serious outbreak of pest in Andhra Pradesh, as a special case four chemicals were granted provisional registration under Section 9(3) (B) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and import of following quantity was permitted:

Fenpropathrin —110 MT Technical
Fluvalinate —250 MT Technical
Methomyl —67 MT Technical and 1.3 Lakh litres of formulation equivalent to 31 MT Technical.
Triazophos —400 kilo litres Technical Concentrate.

Slow growth of agriculture in the Country

•239. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the World Development Report 1987, the growth of Indian Agriculture during the last twenty year period (1965 to 1985) had been slowest among the countries of South East Asia excluding only Nepal and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the exact position *vis-a-vis* the countries of South East Asia; and

(c) what steps are proposed to increase the tempo of growth of agriculture in India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b) According to the World Development Report, 1987, the growth of agriculture during 1965-80 and 1980-85 in important South East Asian Countries has been as under:—

Average annual growth rate (per cent) of Agriculture

Countries	1965-80	1980-85
Bangladesh	**1.5**	**2.8**
Nepal		**—**
Burma	**3.7**	**5.4**
India	**2.8**	**2.7**
China	**3.0**	**9.4**
Pakistan	**3.3**	**2.1**
Sri Lanka	**2.7**	**4.0**
Indonesia	**4.3**	**3.1**
Philippines	**4.6**	**1.7**
Thailand	**4.9**	**3.4**
Korea, Rep. of	**3.0**	**6.3**

(c) Several thrust programmes are being implemented to increase agricultural